

## School Children Need Much Fresh Air

By WALTER W. ROACH, A. M. M. D.  
Philadelphia

What more practical activity for anti-tubercular societies than a campaign for open window schoolrooms? These forty children against disease and death parents through the children the value of fresh air in living rooms and sleeping rooms. Is it not better to prevent disease than to treat it after it has been acquired?

As parents realize more and more the value of fresh air there is a growing demand for the teaching of their children in open window schoolrooms. It is a logical process of reasoning, easily understood, that since fresh air has been found a boon to invalids and sickly children it is quite as important to supply an abundance of it to well children in order that they may retain their health and develop normally.

Almost any one on reflection will be impressed with the futility of expecting a maximum progression when children are housed in overheated rooms, with little or no moisture, compelled to sit in uncomfortable positions and perform great tasks. Such children, passing on dismissal into the cool, moist atmosphere outside the building, have the respiratory mucous membrane suddenly chilled. Not so with children taught in rooms with open windows, breathing a mixture of air and moisture at the temperature and quality of the outside atmosphere.

The influence of cold air creates a desire for exercise—a natural physiological demand to excite circulation. In accord with this requirement exercises of short duration should be given at frequent intervals between lesson periods, but never violent enough to cause perspiration. Such exercises require ample floor space, and this is secured without obstruction by the use of movable desks, which the children themselves can easily slide to the sides of the classroom and back again after the drill without noise or confusion.

It was found in Philadelphia at the Bach school last year that children taught all through the winter in rooms with windows wide open did better work and were more regular in attendance, because free from sickness, than other children of the regularly warmed-air rooms, and they gained in weight in the average more than two pounds for one each three months. Careful records were kept.

## Fire Drills are of Great Value

By JONATHAN GERRY, Chicago

One of the calls to which the human mind responds most promptly is that of self-preservation. In answering this call, however, it sometimes happens that persons take the action least likely to save themselves. Thus, an alarm of fire often breeds a panic, resulting in scores of deaths. A factory or theater or other crowd goes compositely and temporarily insane under such conditions.

This curious working of the human mind serves to emphasize the value of well-conducted fire drills and similar precautions against panic. An illustration of it was given the other day when a twelve-story building in downtown Chicago, devoted to the manufacture of clothing, was emptied of its 1,800 workers in less than fifteen minutes.

A false alarm of fire had been sounded. There was nothing resembling a panic in the orderly way in which they left the building. This is the more remarkable because so large a number of them were foreigners, prone to yield to excitement under such circumstances. That none was injured is due to the fact that their careful training in what to do and what not to do when the fire gong sounds overcame any inclination toward stampeding.

Somewhat similar training is being extended to that part of the public, at least, which frequents theaters. In New York, by warnings on programs and otherwise, people are being taught to prepare their minds against panic by locating the nearest exit and by remembering not to bolt if an alarm sounded.

The New York fire commissioner is also requiring fire drills of theater employees to avert possible panics and it is even suggested that audiences be subjected to similar drills.

All reasonable precautions that train the human mind to restraint and coolness in emergencies ought to be encouraged everywhere.

## Strong Protest Against Many Modern Things

By H. W. LEONARD, Milwaukee, Wis.

I have watched the passing show for fifty years, and I see strange, unaccountable things, reversions to savagery and self-torture, and I wonder what it all means. The normal foot requires a straight last shoe and the shoe of today doesn't fit anyone. The clothes don't fit. The shoulders are boxed in so that if you raise the arms the collar lifts up to the top of your head; the top button has dropped to the belt line, and the average coat looks like a man's vest on a ten-year-old boy; neckties of a thousand colors; peg-top pants with cuffs on—to take them off you have to unscrew your feet; heels three inches high, with rubber lifts on and a prehensile toe to fit a monkey.

Another thing is the universal use of the tremolo or shake of the voice in singing, that vulgar defiance of the laws of harmony.

These things are significant and all go together. You hear this billy-goat, nunny-goat affectation everywhere, from the vaudeville theaters to the choir of a church.

When people stand up in front of me and make a noise like a cross between a billy goat's bleat, a yowl and a yodel, I feel like throwing a book at them. I feel protest, I protest, I protest.

About the only protest I find against this freak is in a dictionary of music. The language is almost as strong as mine would be if I dared to write it.

## Objection to Doctors With Beards

By HORATIO S. BREWER, Chicago

An eminent physician objects to doctors wearing beards, as he holds that they are refuges for all sorts of germs, microbes and so forth. He says nothing about woolsen clothes. Now, is it not a fact that all men who die suddenly of apoplexy and so-called heart failure are close shaven, and is it not a matter of history that the oldest men, those who passed the "span of life" and lived to great age, were hirsutely adorned?

As a physician of nearly fifty years' experience I will agree to eat all the microbes and germs that those princes of surgeons, Drs. Murphy and Evans, acquire, and to call for more.

Have we not enough scares and frights to endure? Shall we finally have to go unclad, and in this climate, for fear some frisky microbe will get our goat?

Why not get rid of some of this nightmare about germs and microbes? Fear and apprehension give us a lot of trouble.

It seems to me God knew what he was doing when he created man with a beard. But I am an old fogy.

The stage is getting better and better every day, it seems. A woman received \$250 a minute for singing in a den of lions. Perhaps after a while real actors in plays of worth may be able to earn enough money to live on.

Aviator Beachey has looped the loop and done an aerial Z. But next day a Frenchman did the loop with a passenger. It begins to look as though flying upside down was really the safe way.

The worst thing about the racing automobile is that it occasionally kills a bystander.

"Glorious News" From Leipzig. In honor of the arrival of the glorious news of the defeat of Bonaparte at Leipzig, Captain Rudolph's corps assembled in Pulteney street, bath, and fired three de jole. The spot they fixed upon was immediately before the house occupied by the French king and his suite. The national air, "God Save the King," concluded the joyous ceremony, during which Louis XVIII. appeared at the window and made several marked objections to the corps, and to the

existing populace, who gave him repeated hurrahs!—From the London Globe of November 6, 1813.

It Might Be. "Your legal department must be very expensive." "Yes," sighed the eminent trust magnate, "it is."

"Still, I suppose you have to maintain it?" "Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law."—Publishers' Weekly.

## MOST REMARKABLE ROYAL GROUP EVER PHOTOGRAPHED



In this remarkable group are the sons, daughter, daughters-in-law and son-in-law of Emperor William. Back row, left to right: Prince Joachim of Prussia, the duchess of Brunswick and the duke of Brunswick. Second row, left to right: Prince Oscar of Prussia, Princess August-Wilhelm of Prussia, the crown prince and Prince Edith Friedrich. Front row, left to right: Princess Ritel Friedrich, the crown princess, Prince Adalbert (wearing beard that he began to grow a month ago) and Prince August-Wilhelm of Prussia.

## U. S. METHOD OF PREVENTION IS THE BEST CURE FOR FOREST FIRES

Federal Watchfulness Has Cut Down the Devastated Areas From 780,000 Acres to 60,000 in Two Years—Railroad, Lighting and Carelessness of Campers Cause Most of Conflagrations.

Washington.—Henry S. Graves and other officials of the United States forest service who are charged with the responsibility of conserving by proper use and care the wealth of timberland on the public domain are congratulating themselves on the fact that the fire season of this year has

passed, accurately triangulated, and a series of signal towers advantageously placed, the lookouts are enabled to exactly locate a fire and by telephone and heliograph to direct the rangers to the precise spot without loss of time. Millions of feet of timber that otherwise would have been destroyed have been saved to the country, and to the system is largely due the greatly decreased area of devastated forest.

A large proportion of the forest fires started during the past season were due to human agencies and may generally be charged against carelessness. Nevertheless, there has been a marked decrease in the number of fires caused by burning brush, which, according to forest officers, indicates a closer cooperation with the settlers in and near national forests and with timberland owners.

Railroads and lightning are the most prolific causes of forest fires. Sparks from passing locomotives find lodgment in dry leaves and underbrush and burst into flames. While fires caused by lightning are not preventable, the present system of lookouts, who are stationed at high points throughout the forests, in communication by telephone or heliograph or both, with forest rangers and supervisors and with each other, makes it possible to locate fires immediately after they are set. This is greatly lessening the loss from fires caused by lightning.

Careless campers come next to the railroads and lightning as the cause of forest fires, but fewer of these could be charged against campers during the recent season than heretofore. Lumbermen's associations are cooperating closely with the federal service and the state authorities in the

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

work of fire prevention and control. All agencies are working on the theory that it is much easier to stop a fire before it gets going well than to control it after it is in full swing. Discussing the question of fire protection, Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, said:

"State foresters and western lumbermen's associations are in many instances co-operating with the forest service in fire patrol work and fire fighting. The forest service is each year building up a new fire trail, telephone lines and lookout stations, and each year the fire danger will become comparatively less imminent, to the degree that such preventive measures can be carried out. But this work is limited, of course, by the size of the fire-control appropriation. A number of fires already have caused heavy loss and can be indirectly traced to

## HIS LIFE WAS DULL

By CLARISSA MACKIE

A sound of fresh girlish laughter rippled across the quiet street and Professor Tringle, smoking his pipe in the shadow of his vine-wreathed porch, frowned impatiently.

It was annoying indeed to have his summer evenings disturbed by silly chatter and senseless laughter; he had come to Littleport to spend a few weeks with his sister Hannah, and he had expected to find the sleepy village life an antidote for the nine months of exasperation he endured at the hands of prattling students in a university town.

Now he went indoors, his tall, lean form making a grotesque shadow on the gravel path as the front door opened and closed.

"Hannah," he said to his sister who was embroidering a bureau cover for the coming church fair, "it must be very disagreeable to have those young people across the way—why, I thought the Browns owned the place." He sat down in a rocking chair and swayed slowly to and fro, the lamplight falling on his fine gray eyes and revealing the few silver threads that frosted his thick hair.

Hannah smiled cheerfully. "Amos Tringle, I believe you grow more discontented every day," she said placidly. "I told you in my letter that the Browns had sold the place to city folks for a summer home. This is the first time the Desmonds have been here, and I must say I like to have young folks around—it makes it real cheerful for me. I told you all this in my letter, but I do believe that you skip everything like that—you think I'm gossiping."

"I dare say," murmured Amos guiltily. "Only there isn't much peace."

"Who wants peace?" interrupted Hannah quickly. "For my part I may be fifty-five years old, but I'm not so old that I can't remember how blissful it was to feel young and foolish—and to laugh and talk and have a good time! Why, I just laugh right out sometimes at their nonsense! It's company for me. They're real good neighbors, too; Mrs. Desmond has taken me in her motor car once or twice, and the girls are sweet and pretty—especially Desdemona."

"Desdemona! Listen to that—and her name is Desdemona!" groaned Amos as a rich chorus pulsed across the street.

"It'll go, you mah honey—if you've got money!"

"Rattling music!" sniffed Amos contemptuously.

"I like it," cried Hannah excitedly, beating time with her embroidery hoop, humming the refrain, entirely of the key.

Amos watched her in growing amazement. Hannah had always been the impersonation of old-fashioned dignity; recollection of other summer vacations assailed him.

"I'm amused to hear Hannah speaking."

"It's bad enough for me to be fifty-five and getting on in years, Amos, but you're 15 years younger and you act like an old man. I should think you'd like to have a motor car and get out and have some fun. I would if I was a man!"

"A motor car?" repeated Amos. "Are you crazy, Hannah Tringle?"

"Of course, I'm not crazy," she said. "You can afford to buy one—why don't you? I'll learn to drive it if you don't! I'd like to have it tomorrow—I'm going to Petawick for the day and Sam Plinney's going to drive me over in his survey—seem's if horses were slow beside motors!"

"Hannah!" gasped Amos, realizing that all his plans for a drowsy old age with Hannah as sole companion, were tottering to earth.

"I'm not going to be a back number!" protested Hannah as she folded up her work and took the clock key down from the shelf. "I'm not going to be a back number!"

"A—what?" gasped Amos.

"A back number," repeated Hannah, glancing at her newly acquired slang expression. "I heard Cleopatra Desmond say that—it's very expressive, isn't it?"

"It is—very expressive," assented Amos dazedly, as he kissed his sister good night, going out on the porch for a final pipe.

Across the street there was the sound of laughing goodbyes in which the bass of men's voices mingled with the sweet treble of the Desmond girls. Then a motor horn boomed loudly, and with a rattling "awo-o-o-sh" a large car swept out of the Desmond gates and disappeared down the street.

It was very quiet—it was deadly still, save for the crickets chirruping in the dewy grass and the distant call of a whippoorwill.

Suddenly Amos Tringle felt very lonely. He realized that his life was dull—that he was in a fair way to die a lonesome death; for Hannah, inspired by the juvenile spirit of the age, would slip off the years while he

Amos Opposes Liberalism. Habibullah Khan, who is the ameer of Afghanistan, is reported to have rejected his feat of blowing from the mouth of the cannon a number of men who had conspired to assassinate him. Apparently the ameer is having difficulty in maintaining the medieval action of blowing from the cannon, and in keeping himself on the throne, for about two years ago he executed the same vengeance upon 16 members of the reform party. In July of 1912 the ameer granted an interview to a representative of the press, who described the prince as a handsome man, cultured and liberal-minded and possessing a very good knowledge of the English language, but, nevertheless, afraid of the liberal party. In the course of that interview the potentate told how he had punished some of his young men who had studied in India and who had formed a committee of "young Afghans" after returning to their native country. He shot them from the cannon's mouth. He remarked that he was not opposed to a constitutional form of government, but he felt that the example of Persia and Turkey

showed that the people were not yet ready for such a system. At the time when the ameer granted his interview there were only two Europeans in Kabul, the capital.

Parson's Soft Job. "There is a prevalent idea among the criminal classes that the clergy have nothing whatever to do." The authority for this statement is the archdeacon of London, who has three prisoners in his archdeaconry. An old woman once said to a jail chaplain: "I wish you could find a job for my old man. He is not up to much, and cannot do anything, but he wants a soft job like yours!"—London Globe.

The Ebbing of the Tide. "Grand country you have here, shepherd." "Oh, aye, it's no sae bad; but ye ha'e taek walk ten miles for a drapple o' whusky."

"Well, why not get a barrel and keep it by you?" "Mon, mon, it will na keep."—London Tatler.

Top Hat for Cecil Rhodes Statue. Among the stories in a book which the duchess of Aosta is publishing is one relating to the celebrated statue of Cecil Rhodes, which stands in the main square of Bulawayo. The emperor's builder is figured in contemplation of his achievement, with head bowed. The whole district had been grievously plagued by drought for over a twelvemonth, when the natives got up a great agitation and marched in enormous numbers to the square, and, thronging around the

statue, insisted that the statue of Cecil Rhodes should immediately be given a top hat. They said that "Heaven respects this great creator of empire far too much to send the needed rain while he stands there bareheaded."

But She Didn't. "Henry, if you stay out late tonight I shall certainly speak to you."

"Very well, my dear. If you will confine your remarks to 'Howdy do,' I shall be very grateful."

Literally So. "So Jones still rides horseback. He's away behind the times."

"I don't see it that way."

"Well, you'll admit that the equestrian has to take a back seat."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind, colic, and all other ailments.

It's a waste of money for a man whose name is Smith to have it engraved on the handle of his umbrella.

A simple remedy against coughs and all throat irritations are Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—So at all good Druggists.

A wise widow may pose as a man hater for a purpose.

Lots of public spirited men haven't time to mind their own business.

## "WHY EMIGRATED"

THE NOTES OF A PROMINENT JOURNALIST WHO MADE A TRIP THROUGH WESTERN CANADA.

A prominent journalist from Chicago, some time ago, made a journey through Canada obtaining a thorough knowledge of the land and people and of the "boundless possibilities" that the "virgin land" affords. In an American Sunday newspaper he published after his return the interesting account which we print as follows. He writes:

"Why did you emigrate from the United States?" I asked a farmer in Western Canada.

"I believe that for a poor man Western Canada is the most favorable land," was the reply, "and I have now found that it is the Paradise of the Poor."

The farmer, a pioneer of the west, had five years earlier left Iowa for Canada to secure a new home there. After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.

After traversing the country for some time, he started his home on the open prairie and with steady industry devoted himself to the working of the virgin soil. Now he is the well-to-do owner of a large farm.